

INDIANA.—The bill from the House directing this State for the next Congress, and decade, passed the Senate on the 5th inst., and requiring only the approval of the Governor, is now we presume, a law. Many changes were made in the several bills introduced; and some dissatisfaction now exists to the details of the plan adopted, but no measure of this character can satisfy all.

It appears that our neighbors of Clark and Floyd remain under the present arrangement; but Dunham's district loses Jefferson, Jennings and Jackson counties, and receives Harrison, Crawford, Orange and Perry. The bill constitutes the districts as follows:

1. Posey, Vanderburg, Warren, Spencer, Dubois, Pike, Gibson, Knox, Adams, and Martin.

2. Perry, Crawford, Owsen, Washington, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, and Scott.

3. Lawrence, Monroe, Brown, Bartholomew, Jackson, Jennings, Jefferson, and Switzerland.

4. Ohio, Dearborn, Ripley, Franklin, Decatur, and Rush.

5. Union, Fayette, Wayne, Randolph, Delaware, and Henry.

6. Shelby, Johnson, Morgan, Hancock, Hendricks, and Martin.

7. Sullivan, Green, Owen, Clay, Vigo, Vermillion, Parke, and Putnam.

8. Montgomery, Boone, Clinton, Tippecanoe, Fountain, Warren, and Carroll.

9. Miami, Cass, Fulton, Marshall, St. Joseph, Laporte, Starke, Pulaski, Jasper, Porter, Lake, Benton, and White.

10. Elkhart, Kosciusko, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben, DeKalb, and Allen.

11. Wabash, Huntington, Wells, Adams, Jay, Blackford, Grant, Madison, Hamilton, Tipton, and Howard.

Professor Kinkle, the German patriot, will meet Kossuth at Cincinnati.

The wreck of the steamer *Jewess*, as she lies at the St. Louis wharf, was sold on Monday last for \$6 70.

Large quantities of sugar and molasses are brought up from New Orleans by every arrival.

The "Amazon" is the seventh steamer belonging to the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company, in England, that has been destroyed.

A heekman was robbed of his pocket book containing a small amount of money, while asleep on his back in front of the Theatre, on Friday night.

Newspapers are springing up in Oregon very rapidly. We have received in the last week, four new papers that have been recently started there.

"The Evening Picayune" is the name of a new daily paper just started at Baltimore by an association of enterprising printers, under the firm of "Hyde, Bruce & Co."

PROGRESS IN DELAWARE.—The bill for calling a State convention to amend the Constitution of Delaware, has passed both branches of the Legislature.

Mr. J. J. FARRAR, senior editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has been selected to preside at the banquet at the Burnt House in honor to Kossuth.

A vote of the people of Jessamine county is to be taken on the 15th of March, on a proposition to subscribe \$75,000 to the stock of the Lexington and Danville Railroad Company, to be paid in the county bonds.

There appears to be as great a rush for the gold region now, as there has been since the first excitement. A company that started from McConnellsville, Ohio, a few days since, have returned, being unable to procure through tickets.

WINDFALL.—A poor shoemaker in Covington, Ky., has just received intelligence that a relative in Ireland, recently deceased, has made him the sole heir to his estates, which is now producing an annual income of several thousand pounds sterling. Lucky man.

THE RIVER AND WEATHER.—The river on Saturday was filled with floating ice from the Allegheny river. It had entirely disappeared yesterday. On the fall last evening there was 7 feet 5 inches water, which is quite sufficient for the largest class boats.

The weather continues delightfully pleasant.

Two years ago a young girl disappeared from Elliott's Mills, West of Baltimore, and the supposition was that she had been murdered or drowned. The other day she returned home, bringing with her a clever husband and a nice baby.

SINGULAR.—A man named John Arthur, stole a barrel of pork a few days ago, in Cincinnati, for which he was arrested. While the officers were taking him to trial, he requested to go into a board yard alone, which was granted; and while there, he cut his own throat to prevent going before the Justice. Strange world, this!

CORONER C. C. GREEN held an inquest on the body of a man, whose name was unknown to the jury, (at Shipshewer's,) on Saturday, the 7th inst. The body had the appearance of having been in the water some time; and had on a white flannel shirt, cotton shirt, blue cloth pants, coarse boots and yarn socks. There was found in his pockets \$4, in American half dollars, a white handle knife, a steel guard chain, all of which is in the hands of the Coroner.

Verdict of the Jury—came to his death by drowning.

PRESENT TO LOLA MONTE.—On Saturday evening, 31st ult., Lola Montez performed in Philadelphia for the benefit of disabled freemen; and on its conclusion she was called out, when Col. Wallace, on behalf of the freemen, in a neat speech, presented her with a medallion likeness of Gen. Washington. Lola made a short reply, in substance as follows:

"Oh, sir, what can I say to you and your brave associates for this inestimable gift. You could not have conferred upon me a greater honor, a more real pleasure—the image of one known all over the world, as the father of this glorious country. May all his sons emulate the example of the patriotic freemen. Sir, I thank you, and wish you and your association all prosperity. Ladies and gentlemen, good night."

WHAT KOSSUTH HAS BEEN DOING FOR HUNGARY.—The following reply was made by Kossuth at Pittsburgh, in answer to a committee inviting him to Cleveland, Ohio.—

"I tell you that already one hundred and sixty thousand dollars have been raised in this country for the Hungarian fund, and but thirty thousand of it has been realized for my suffering cause. The rest has been eaten, drunk, and toasted out in costly banquets and foolish parades, for which I have no taste and in which I take no pleasure. I am contracted for 40,000 muskets at \$2 each—\$80,000; I have made one payment, and have got orders to make, or I wish what has been paid. If all the money raised could have been properly expended, my mission would, ere this, have been ended, and the basis of my country's liberty secured."

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

(Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 2, 1852.

Mrs. Editor: Some snow yesterday, very slippery walking, and a slim attendance at the churches. In the afternoon, I heard Rev. Mr. Prime, the editor of a Presbyterian weekly publication, preach a very capital sermon upon the Scribes and Pharisees.

The Scribes, he said, from their employment as transcribers or copyists of the scriptures in that age, prior to the origin of printing, became familiar with every letter of the Mosiac law, and were looked up to as authority in all questions concerning it. Hence, they arrogated to themselves the veneration of the Jews, and regarded themselves as the sole depositories of spiritual knowledge on earth, if not the chosen oracles of God. The Pharisees, a sect from which the Scribes were taken, took great pride in a strict conformity to all the ceremonial and exactions of the old dispensation, and they possessed a large influence over the Jews. They were long robes and long faces, and made long prayers at the corners of the streets; but with all this religious exterior, no innate piety warmed and purified their hearts. They were selfish, bigoted and cruel. Saul of Tarsus, before his conversion, was a very strict Pharisee, yet a persecutor and murderer of the Christians.

The preacher drew a parallel between these rigid observers of the forms and external exercises of religion, in old times, and many professors of the present day, modern editions of the ancient Pharisees, whose manners speak as loud as words could do, "I am holier than thou." Yet evince nothing in their lives to warrant the belief that they have in their hearts any love either to God or their neighbor.

In the evening occurred the monthly concert of prayer for the missions. It was an interesting thought, that in the evangelical communities throughout the United States, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, (shall we say France, God-forsaken France?) and, indeed, throughout all christendom at the same hour, more than a hundred thousand assemblages of christian men and women, divided by location only, but one and indivisible under the eye of an all-seeing God, were praying simultaneously for the conversion of the heathen, and rejoicing in concert over the triumphs of christianity in pagan lands, through the instrumentality of the missionaries.

An earnest appeal was made, at the meeting of C. Spring's Society, in behalf of the Indian missions on our own borders, which are certainly dependent for support upon the Christians of the United States, and not supported as other missions are by the Christians of every land.

The spread of Bible knowledge, with its attendant blessings, among the Cherokees and Choctaws, has been remarkably successful and extensive. The Indians often assemble in bodies of 700 to 800, many coming on foot from 10 to 40 miles, to hear the gospel preached. A result of this increasing religious intelligence is the formation of temperance societies among them.

A missionary from Constantinople (Crown!) I think his name is) was present at the Broome street (Baptist) church last evening, and, I presume, rendered an exceedingly interesting account of his mission.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture tomorrow night on "The Love of Precedents." It would puzzle him, I suspect, to find a precedent for a pastoral character so whimsical as his own.

We are in the enjoyment of a lovely day, and sidewalks covered with ice.

The express office, of which Adams & Co. are the chief, always give the head of Wall street a bustling appearance; but the locale of the money-changers and stockholders, farther down, is rather quiet this morning.

Mr. Thompson, a broker, was badly shaved on Saturday by a Jew named Abrahams, who sold him a large quantity of copper ore as gold dust. Some shaves of this sort are on the principle of "diamond cut diamond." Several prominent purchasers of gold dust in this neighborhood are currently reported either to use false weights, or misrepresent the quality of the ore, or to blow out behind their counters a portion of every lot they trade for, under the pretence of ridding it of the black sand.

The returned Californian is generally the dupe of one kind of Peter Pan or another, in this city, unless he be of the stamp by which neighbor Thompson was diddled.

Judgment for a divorce in the Forrest case, you will observe, was entered last Saturday. The majority of people are pleased, I infer, at this verdict; but many persons, ladies especially, who have no sympathy for Mr. Forrest, are not at all satisfied at his wife's triumph, and the endorsement which the verdict has put upon her manner of living.

It is said that \$3,000 a year is not sufficient to support Mr. Forrest, (now "Miss Sinclair") on the play-bills; and she is to increase her income by a resort to the stage, on which, I believe, she has never yet appeared. With her late husband's edifying apostrophe to "this vagabond life" before her, (as read on the trial,) to say anything of some other considerations, one would suppose that she would be glad to avoid all such publicity.

Forrest is again to be "haunted over the coals" by Willis, and with better prospect of success than prior to the recent verdict. This comes during February. At the same time there will be two cases of libel, in which James Gordon Bennett is the defendant.

The mistress of Otto Grunzig, on whose confession her paramour was relieved, now alleges that his excellency Gov. Hunt has been imposed upon, and she is not guilty.

The notes of the Hungarian Central Committee, of various denominations, from \$5 up to \$100, (as a matter of course) are beautifully engraved. I shall make a small investment in them, confident that it will prove quite as lucrative as some copper stock, and a good deal more satisfactory.

Application has been made to the Secretary of State by a sister of the late Isaac Jerome, of Syracuse, New York, (who was so cowardly butchered in San Juan del Sud, last September, by a Nicaraguan military force at that station,) to secure retribution upon the offenders.

The names of the soldiers committing the crime were not mentioned in the coroner's report, but the verdict places the ones upon Don Juan Ruiz, their commandant.

The Erie railroad company now send passengers from New York to Dunkirk at \$4 each.

Ex-President Van Buren is said to be writing a political history of his own times.

We understand that several failures have occurred in Mayville, Ky., recently.

A number of our citizens went up to Cincinnati yesterday, to witness the reception of Kossuth in that city to-day.

The Spencer family are giving concerts in Zanesville, Ohio.



LOUIS KOSSUTH.

(From the International Magazine.)

KOSSUTH.

The above is a true portrait of the illustrious Hungarian, whose presence in America is destined to mark one of the brightest pages in the history of Liberty. Of his personal appearance we transcribe the description in the *Tri-Lane*:

"He is taller than had generally been supposed, and his face has an expression of penetrating intellect which is not indicated in any portrait. It is long, the forehead broad, but not excessively high, though a slight baldness makes it seem so, and the chin narrow, but square in its form. His hair is thin in front and of a dark brown, as is his beard, which is quite long, but not very thick, and arranged with neatness and taste. His moustache is heavy and rather long. His eyes are pale like that of a man who is not in perfect health, but his appearance yesterday was that of the spirit bearing up against the exhaustion of the body; he was sea sick during the passage, and had not slept for two or three nights. His manner in speaking is at once incomparably dignified and graceful. Gestures more admirable and effective, and a play of countenance more expressive and magnetic, we stand quite erect, and does not bend forward like some orators, to give emphasis to a sentence. His posture and appearance in repose are imposing, not only from their essential grace and dignity, but from a sense of power they impress upon the beholder. This sense of united power, this certainty that he is not making an effort and doing his utmost, but that behind all this strength of fascination there are other treasures of strength, other stores of ability not brought into use, possibly never brought into use, is perhaps what constitutes the supreme charm of his oratory. He speaks as if with little preparation, and with that peculiar freshness which belongs to extemporaneous speaking; there is no effort about it, and the wonder, in compactness and art of his argument are not felt until you reflect upon it afterward. His every movement is perfectly easy, and he gestures much, equally well with either hand. Nothing could be more beautiful in its way than the sweep of his right hand, as it was raised to Heaven, when he spoke of the Deity—nothing sweeter than the smile which at times mantles his face. His voice is not very loud, but it is heard distinctly through the large pavilion. On the whole our previous impression was perfectly confirmed by hearing him. In speaking, Kossuth occasionally referred to the notes which lay on the stand before him. He was dressed after the Hungarian fashion, in a black velvet tunic, single breasted, with standing collar and transparent black buttons. He also wore an overcoat or sack of black velvet, with fur and loose sleeves. He wore light kid gloves. Generally his English is fluent and distinct, with a marked foreign accent, though at times this is not at all apparent. He speaks rather slowly than otherwise, and occasionally hesitates for a word. His command of the language, astonishing as it is in a foreigner, seems rather the result of an utter abandonment to his thought, and a reliance on that to express itself, than of an absolute command of the niceties of the grammar and dictionary. He evidently has no fear of speaking wrong, and so, as by inspiration, expresses himself often better than one to whom the language is native and familiar. Though the English lines words are not used in a foreign meaning, or a meaning different from that we usually give them, he does not stop to correct himself, but goes on as if there was no doubt but that he would be perfectly apprehended.

The character of Kossuth has been very amply discussed in all the London journals, and since his triumphal entry into New York. The judgment of the London *Examiner* is the common judgment of at least the Saxon race, while the extraordinary events of 1848 and 1849, afford the fairest opportunity for the advent of a great man, the people who were ready for battle against oppression, were all

stricken down on account of the incapacity of their leaders—except one, Kossuth. The exception was in the case of Kossuth. And he was no new man, but had been steadily building a great fame from his youth; had labored in the humblest as well as the highest offices of patriotism; and as a thinker, a speaker, and a writer, had been before the public eye of all Europe for years. He was born in 1806, at Monok, in Hungary, of parents not rich, yet possessing land, and calling themselves nobles. His district was a Protestant one, and in the pastor of that district he found his first teacher. On their death, while he was still young, more devoted to books than to farming, he was sent to the provincial college, where he remained until eighteen years of age, and earned the reputation of being the most able and promising youth of the district. In 1826, he removed to the University of Pesth, where he came in contact with the political influences and ideas of the time; and these blending with his own "historic duties and youthful hopes, soon produced the ardent, practical patriot, which the world has since seen in him.

According to the Constitution of Hungary, the *Comitats* or electoral body treated these elected to sit in the Diet more as delegates than as deputies. They gave them precise instructions; and expected the members not only to conform to them, but send regular accounts of their conduct to their constituents for the sanction, and with a view to fresh instructions. This kind of communication was rather onerous for the Hungarian country gentlemen, and hence many of the deputies employed such a man as Kossuth to transact their political business, and conduct their correspondence. Acting in this capacity for many members of the Diet, Kossuth came into intimate relations with the members, and was enabled to see the public in some more efficient manner than the private correspondence of the deputies. Influenced by his representations, the chief members of the Diet resolved to establish a newspaper, which should be the organ of the Diet, and which should be the organ of the public. Kossuth was selected as one of those who were to preside over it; but the Archduke Palatine objected, of course, because the object was to curtail the reports and garble them; and he was not to be a member of the Diet, but a member of the public press. Kossuth, however, was enabled to see the public in some more efficient manner than the private correspondence of the deputies. Influenced by his representations, the chief members of the Diet resolved to establish a newspaper, which should be the organ of the Diet, and which should be the organ of the public. Kossuth was selected as one of those who were to preside over it; but the Archduke Palatine objected, of course, because the object was to curtail the reports and garble them; and he was not to be a member of the Diet, but a member of the public press. Kossuth, however, was enabled to see the public in some more efficient manner than the private correspondence of the deputies. 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